NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1871.

RIOTING AT THE COAL MINES.

THE DISAFFECTED LABORERS ATTACKED

BY THE MINERS. PISTOLS, STONES, AND CLUBS USED - ONE MAN PATALLY WOUNDED, AND MANY SLIGHTLY INJURED - TWO WOMEN HURT - FURTHER

TROUBLE APPREHENDED. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE)

SCRANTON, May 9 .- About 3 o'clock this afternoon, while from 50 to 55 of the laborers who are agitating resumption were holding a meeting near the Central shaft, in the rear of Hyde Park, a crowd of women, boys, and a few men, appeared on the scene, calling the labors "blacklegs," "traitors," and other such epithets. Pearing a more hostile demonstration, the laborers retreated to higher ground, took out their revolvers, and fired several shots into the crowd, wounding William Gore seriously in the thigh. About twenty shots were fired. Then a het chase began, the laborers running toward Hampton mines and Briggs's shaft, followed by a constantly-increasing crowd of men, women, and Shots were exchanged, and stones thrown from both sides on a field back of Brigge's shaft, and several men were wounded. Patrick White is in a dangerous condition and Martin O'Donnell is also seriously hurt. The latter was placed in a passing wagon, and, while going through the main street, was followed by a large crowd, and afterward barely escaped. While the fighting was going on, a detachment of soldiers appeared on the scene, but the laborers were going through the woods toward Providence, a distance of two maies, followed by their pur sners. The soldiers did not follow, but returned to Seranton with some of the wounded men.

The sum total of the affray is three men seriously wounded, one of them a miner; three men slightly wounded, and two women hurt. The Mayor of the city and the agents of the Company were on the ground soon after the main fight was over. There is no sign of another work more riots may be expected. The actual strength of the new movement that has been agitated among the laborers for the last few days is not sufficient to warrant any desirable results. The city is very much excited over the affair, and the authorities are on the

watch for further movements. from the Delaware and Hudson Co.'s men. Their dele gates waited on Mr. Wesion, Superintendent, this afternoon, and made the following proposition: "That all enter the mines without a stated price, and submit the question of wages to arbitration, the umpire to be chosen before resumption takes place." Mr. Weston immediately telegraphed to Mr. Dickson, who is in New-York, and an answer is expected to-morrow. The dele gates are confident that their proposition will be aceepted, Mr. Dickson having not only suggested arbitra-tion at their former interview with him, but repudlated a settlement on the basis of the diamond car, choosing the top vein of Carbondale as his standard, thus indicating probably his intention of acting independently of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company.

LATER .- One of the wounded men is not expected to live through the night. Rumors are rife that a raid will he made before morning on the Welsh of Park Hill. Everybody there is arming in self-defense, and the military have been sent over to the Hampton mines to-night.

ANOTHER REPORT OF THE RIOT. THE FIRST ATTACK MADE BY WOMEN-SEVERAL PERSONS MORTALLY WOUNDED - MINERS DRIVEN FROM THEIR WORK BY A MOB.

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH. SCRANTON, May 9 .- The riot which occurred to-day in Hyde Park has not resulted in any loss of life, although several of the men were beaten and one shot in the head. The laborers and miners who desire to resume werk were holding a meeting near Hampton mines, when they were assaulted with stones by the wives of the miners who resist resumption. A crowd of these miners were a little way off orging on the women, believing that the laborers would not return the assault on females. laborers then moved further off toward a strip of woods, but were followed by the miners, who in the meantime had been greatly reënforced. The men and women then unitedly asted the laborers, and stones were freely used on both edes. A woman named Smith was seriously wounded in the head by a stone, and as the affray increased in violence, pistols were drawn and fired. A man named Wm. Gove, one of the assaulting party, was severely wounded in the thigh. Another named McDonald was ahot in the hand, and about 10 or 12 others were brutally some of whom will probably die. The military was ordered to the scene of the disturbance, but arrived too late to do any good.

Great excitement prevailed here to-day. During the a meb of several hundred rioters visited the worl of Morris & Weeks and drove out the men at work there. What the end will be no one can tell. A large body of troops will arrive to-morrow, but as most of them will be the ceal regions, not much confidence is felt. The following appeared in The Scranton Evening Demo-

The work of pamping out the iron steamer Hercules, at Georgetown, has been suspended until the frontet subsides. The river is very high and a large quantity of The fiel, wharf is entirely submerged by the flood.

The heavy rains of Friday night undermined the track of the Grange, Alexandria and Manusses Railroad 1; miles south of Glasgow station, but, it being apparently all right, a southern bound freight train on Saturday morning was running over it at the usual speed when engine and two cars down the bank and damaging them very seriously, and also badly injuring C. Maybugh, the engin er, and Paul A. Goolsly, the fireman

THE CALIFORNIA LAWYEES IN LUCK.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9 .- The deposition of ferred by Holloday, is the largest ever taken on the Pacific coast. Two thousand questions have already been asked and answered in writing, and about 1,000 more have to be asked. The revolutions under as to how raifroad mutters are managed, it is said, will be

ANOTHER MUSICAL FESTIVAL IN BOSTON. Boston, May 9.- The introductory performgo immenge automen. Several hundred voices cousts

tuted the chorus, with 100 musicians and the great organ. Among the most prominent artists are Adelaide Phillips, Aunie L. Carcy, Anne Mchlig, Maria Krebs, William H. Cummings, and M. W. Whiting. Carl Zerrhan was the leader. The festival will continue during the week.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

SENATORS BUSILY STUDYING ITS PROVISIONS-SESSION OF THE SENATE PREDICTED-SUM-

NER NON-COMMITTAL.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, May 9 .- The publication this orning of the official abstract of the Treaty of Washington has been followed by a general and earnest discus sion of its provisions. Several leading Senators have been furnished with printed copies, and have been carefully studying its several articles, comparing them with the claims made by each nation before the negotiations began, and preparing material for the speeches which they intend to make on it. The general sentiment is one of satisfaction with the work of the High Commission, and so little opposition to it has been expressed that it has been predicted that the dxtraordinary session of the Senate will not continue more than ten pected that there will be any opposition to separate articles of the treaty, but that the objection which may be made to it will be on the ground that so long as the questions pending between the two nations are kept open, we have the advantage of England, and shall be in a condition not only to dictate our own terms of set tlement the first time she gets into trouble with any other Power, but also, by pursuing the policy toward her commerce which she maintained toward ours during our war, to regain our ascendency on the ocean. This view of the subject is, however, of such a barbarou character, that it is not believed that it will have the least weight with the Senate. Beside, it is urged th ized nations if we rejected a treaty admitted to be fair

and equitable on such grounds as these. Great interest is felt in the probable action of Mr Summer in regard to the treaty, but he is remarkably non-committal in regard to it. A friend who called upon him, this afternoon, found him engaged in the study of the treaty, and asked him how he hked it. Mr. Sumner made an evasive answer, but to the question whether he was disappointed at the result, he replied, "Oh, no; I never expected much from the Commission!" Though Mr. Sumner's opposition might cause considerable de bate, and so delay ratification, there is thought to be no danger that it would in any event defeat it. A general desire has been expressed, to-day, that the treat at least, f not the discussion upon it, be made public. This sub the Cabinet meeting to-day, but as this will be a matter for the decision of the Senate alone, no action ould, of course, be taken. There was, however, no opposition to the publication of the treaty, and the only bjection that any Senator is known to have expressed s that such official publication would make a bad prece-

attendance is expected, as, beside many Senators who spent their recess here, numerous others have arrived during the day and evening, while still others have an nounced by letter or telegraph that they will be here in

OPPOSITION TO THE TREATY IN NEW-BRUNSWICK. St. Johns, N. B., May 9.—The fishery prorisions of the treaty of Washington are very strongly condemned here. Hopes are entertained that they will not be ratified by the Canadian Parliament.

THE INDIANS.

AFFAIRS IN ARIZONA—GEN. STONEMAN ON THE CONDITION OF THE APACHES. WASHINGTON, May 9 .- The following official

correspondence has been received in this city:

Headquarters Department Arizona. {
In the Field, Camp Final, A. T., April 9, 1871. }

Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington.

Gineral: I clean it proper to state for the information of the General-in-Chief the following on the condition of Indian affairs in a portion of the Department of Arizona. Within a short time past, about 500 Indians, of the Arcylpa and Pinal bands, have gone into Camp Grant, and upward of 1.000 Tarapahois have gone into Camp Berde. They express a desire to live at peace, and promise to be "good Indians," and cease depredations. No official report has been received by me of the last seout made by Major Greene of the First Cavalry, from Camp Apache, but I am in received by me of the last seout made by Major Greene of the First Cavalry, from Camp Apache, but I am in received of information to the effect that a number of the Chiefs of the Tantos paid him a visit, and expressed a desire to be allowed to go upon the reservation established by order of the late Major-Gen. Thomas, and to put themselves under the control of the Post of Camp Apache. The establishment of an infainty camp, now Camp Pinal, has had the effect of driving the Pinals out of their country, and a few of them are going into Camp Grant, and the rest north of Salt River, where they have joined the rest north of Salt River, where they have joined the Tantos, They say that we have goten about them (Camp Pinal is nearly 5,000 feet high, and looks all over their country), and that they cannot live there any longer. Those that have given themselves to are in the most destinate condition, and say that the rest are equally unrowabled. The amendon was a construction of the provided the control of the post of the france of the family of the provided to the provided the control of the post of the pos these creatures? Shall they be fed and retained where they are, or shall they be told that there is nothing for them and be permitted to return, or rather be forced to leave, and join the rest of their tribe engaged in stealing and nurdering? They are simply Indians, and Apache Indians at that, and must be treated and considered as such, with all the bad traits of the most savage of savages. Let any one go among these Indians, he will see one of them wearing of three shirt marker one an equally ragged count, and The following appeared in The Seranton Evening Demo
Trad first afternoon:

"To-day the Interest met in the valley west of Hyde
Park, near Dodge shaft, for the nurpose of making ar
rangements to resume work. The laborers numbered
about toe. While engaged in their deliberations, a number of miners belonging the Workingmen's Benevolent
Association, are comparated by about 160 women, made
a general fight with stones, chiles, pistois, &c., took place,
While and party were reinforced by about 460 more, and
a general fight with stones, chiles, pistois, &c., took place,
While of the control of the country of the control
work the merning.

THE COLUMBIA COUNTY MINERS AT WORK.
PHILAPELPHIA, May 9.—A dispatch from
Association are in he local by a stone thrown from the crowd
of miners. The fight is still in progress."

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THE COLUMBIA COUNTY MINERS AT WORK.
PHILAPELPHIA, May 9.—A dispatch from
Association street of the country of

able to the Tautos and Pinass, or to a band composed of no one knows of exactly what or who. I am led to be have, however, that this band is composed of remmants mixed up with a tew renegade Mexicans. Their field of operations lies along the boundary line between Arzona and samera, depredating on either, as opportunity offers. The troops have been very active during the present year, thiny as much so as the number of their horses and means of transportation would allow; and although the number of Indians actually killed has not been commonsurate with the efforts made to subject of regret to none more than those engaged), nevertheless their movements have had a vast influence on the savages of this region, and has taught them that their country can and will be occupied, and has imbued them with a feeling of very great beccarily. I am, very respectfully, your obscilent servant.

Shent servant, GEO. STONEMAN. Colonel Commanding Department.

HOMEOPHATHIC MEDICAL CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, May 9 .- The seventh annual meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society began to-da). Between 30 and 49 members were present, in-Bee. Holladay, defendant in the suit of Simon G. Ellid | cinding Mrs. Dr. Chase of Cleveland. The following for the recovery of half-interest in the Gregor and California officers were elected: President, T. P. Wilson, named officers were elected; President, T. P. Wilson, tornia Basirond, alleged to have been fraudulently trake-ferred by Holloday, is the largest ever taken on the Pacific coast. Two thousand questions have already been asked and anowered in writing, and about 1,008 by the resident members of the profession.

MARINE DISASTER-PROBABLE LOSS OF MAFE. ROCKLAND, Mc., May 9 .- On Saturday afternoon a vessel was discovered bottom up a miles castward of Matinian's Rock Light-House, and ance at the triennial festival of the Boston Handel and | was bearded by a boat's arew from the light station. No Hayda forgety in Masic Hall, this afterpoon, attracted | person was found on her. She proved to be the sensor er George Heavy of Brooklyn. Her maste and sails and a

portion of her stern with her name were floating alongside. The boat was fast to the main rigging, bottom up, and badly stove. Portions of a handkerchief or garment, probably used for a signal, were found in her main rigging. It is feared that the crew are all lost, although there is a possibility, in case of a collision with another vessel, of which there are indications, that they may have been taken off.

BASE BALL.

ATHLETICS VERSUS ECKFORDS.

The celebrated Athletic Club of Philadelphia played here yesterday afternoon for the first time this season, their opponents being the new nine of the wellknown Eckford Club. As an exciting contest was an ticipated, a crowd of people went over the river to witness the match on the Union Grounds. Numbers, however, refused to enter the ground owing to the high charge of fifty cents admission, the usual rate for contests of the kind being but 25 cents. It appears, however, that this 50 cent tariff is to of the consequences of the new rule adopted by

Total10 15 27 15

HAYMAKERS VS. BOSTON. TROY, N. Y., May 9 .- The Boston Club defeated the Haymakers to day, by a score of 9 to 5. The also during the sixth inning, when George Wright was knocked down by Cone while both were running after a ball hit to left field. Wright was injured so severely that he withdrew from the field. Jackson was substituted, and did the best battling of the game. The following is

renth and 1 in muth. Uniperical state of West Troy. Time of game, 2 new 25 minutes. Tassed Halls-McGeary, 3; wild pitch, 1. Double Play-By Barnes and Gould. ses by Errors-Boston, 4; Haymakers, 4.

THE LOST STEAMER CITY OF BOSTON.

A NOTE FROM ONE OF THE PASSENGERS. The following is a copy of a paper picked up on the shore at Shediac, on the south-east const of New-Brunswick, and telegraphed to this city yesterday:
"Marca 21, 1870-Cry or Boren, Ship sinking; over half full now, Good-bre all. Look after my boy.

THOMPSON.

"MARCH developes all. Look after my boy.

"Be gene in two hours."

The original paper is in the hands of a Catholic priest at Shediac, who sent the above dispatch to his brother, a member of the bar in this city. A copy was also sent to the agent of the Inman line. The name signed to the paper appears in the list of passengers by the City of Boston. This ill-fated steamship, it will be remembered, sailed from Halifax in March, 1870, and was never heard from afterward.

writes that Deputy U. S. Marshal H. C. Cannon and Dep-uty-Collector Denver, while on their way to Webster, N. C., with property seized for violation of the Interna-Revenue laws, were fixed on several times. Bench war-rants were issued and ineffectual attempts made to arrest the guilty persons. Sheriff Buchanan thinks it extremely hazardous for officers to travel over that county without

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Gov. Cooke has applied to the War Department

. Five thousand California horses, in charge of

H. A. Cobaugh of Pennsylvania has been ap-

Mr. Fisk Mills has finished his primary model

Mining stocks in San Francisco were weaker . The ringleaders of the February revolt in have been condemed and executed. The Legislature is discussing open-money question. Popular opinion on the rubject is divided.

The first shipment of Texas cattle was made A decree has been passed by Judge McArthur ... The new steamship Spain, built by the Lairds for the National Line, and intended for the Liverpool and New-York trade, was launched at Liverpool resterday. The Spain is 450 feet long.

The corner-stone of the Smithson Educational

The Grand Commandery of Tennessee Knights
Templars convened in Nashville yesheday. After moving in procession
through the principal streets they halled in the public equate, where the
substinction of Commanderies of Clarkville, Frankin, Marfreshorough,
Memphis, and Nashville give an exhibition of their professor in facilities
and drill. A prize houser will be given the moves professor to Commandery.

A grand banquet was given last evening at the Asylum of the Grand
Commander.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

. Charles W. Steele, age 10, was drowned in the A fire at Ludlow, Vt., on Monday, destroyed and Block and several adjoining buildings. Loss, \$10,600. John Gill was instantly killed, on Monday, by John Somers, a conductor on the Southern

Samuel Alexander (colored) of Boston savagely agenosis wounded his wife (a white woman) with a meer, on Mon-

W. C. Ross, inducted in Sacramento, Cal., for The cash drawer of Charles Dana & Co., pro

... The dry goods stores of Williams & Gitchell and J. F. Rues & Co., in Boston, were broken into an Monday night and between \$2,000 and \$50,000 worth of silks taken from each. Manufacturers' Hall, on the Rensscher County

mis, was burned on Monday. It was over F. Waters & Sons. Lors, \$13,000; insur . Wm. Ambrose's jewelry store in Peckskill was a by burgiers on Monday sight, who robbed the aris of several and dallars' north of jewelry, &c. The thiever excaped with their A fire in Hartford, yesterday, destroyed an old

harding on Commerceott, owned by Lewis Callender and occupied b Early Pikkin, Loop, 817,000; ingreamy, #2,000. Mr. Pikkin's stor-was imarred agr ph/skit. Four or fire fremen were slightly injustic There was considerable excitement over the lace-Colons price-light among the Buffslo "roughs," reserving. The impathy of the seasonty of the Western men is with Coburn, and even to were made in his face. Coburn was at North East, Penn., yesterg, and Mace was at Erie, Penn.

The losses by the fire at Fagundus, Penn.,

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FRENCH CIVIL WAR.

FALL OF FORT D'ISSY-FORT VANVRES IN FLAMES -AN ATTACK ON FORT MONTROUGE-PARIS COMPLETELY INVESTED-A GENERAL ASSAULT IN CONTEMPLATION.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 9, 1871. Dispatches from Versailles announce the capture of Fort d'Issy, and state that the fort is now in possession of the Government troops. The surrender of Fort Vanvres is also momentarily expected, a terrible conflagration being now in progress within its walls. Col. Witzel was killed at the storming of Fort d'Issy.

President Thiers has issued a circular, in which he exults over the capture of Fort d'Issy. He says: "We found much ammunition and artillery in the fort. Fort Vanyres is defenseless, and the capture of d'Issy suffices for the success of our plans. On Monday night Gen. Donai crossed the Scine, and is now intrenched 300 yards from the Enciente, where he will be able to batter down the bridge at Neuilly. The

reign of the infamous faction is drawing to a close A dispatch from Paris this evening says that the Versaillists' forces made a strong attack on Fort Montroug this evening. The results of the atack are yet unknown The abandonment of Fort D'Issy is said to have been caused by a panic among the garrison. The Versailles troops failed in their attempt to construct a bridge of boats to the Bois de Boulogne. The Versailles forces made three attempts on Monday to capture Moulin-Sagnet, in each of which they were repulsed. Their osses before Forts D'Issy and Vanvres have been heavy. There was a review of troops to night in the Place de Concorde previous to their departure for the front. A general attack is expected to-night.

The investment of Paris from Gennevilliers to Fort d'Issy is complete, and a general assault is imminent. Clamart has become so unhealthy from the presence of unburied bodies of the victims of many engagements. that the Versailles troops have been obliged to evacuate the place. The Government relieves from service about Paris, and send to the departments, all soldiers having relatives in the capital. The battery at Montretout today recommenced firing upon the insurgent positions at Point du Jour and esewhere. The Communist gunboat

The Times's special dispatch from Paris says the Federalists, yesterday, recaptured the barricade in the Rue Peyrounet. The commandant of the Nationals was shot

during the fight by a Curé. The Daily News special dispatch from Versailles re-ports a great concentration of troops at Neuilly, and says an attack is anticipaten. A circular from M. Picarc orders that a strict watch be kept upon the movements of the Bonapartists. The Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne is reported as dead. The elections in Lyons passed off quietly. The Telegraph's special dispatch from Versailles says it is officially reported that Prince Von Bismarck will come to Complegne to hold an interview with M. Thiers. The Prussians at St. Denis have arrested about 150 fugitive National Guards. It is positively denied that the dispute between the Central Committee and the Commune has been healed. A powder magazine near the Maillot Gate was blown up by shells from th Versailles batteries, yesterday, and several persons were killed.

A Communist decree fixes the price of bread at 50 cents per kilogramme.

It is reported at Brussels that Prince Murat is now in

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT—A DIVISION ON THE DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHURCH OF

ENGLAND. LONDON, Tuesday, May 9, 1871. In the House of Lords, this evening, a bill was introduced providing for the confederation of the Leeward Islands in the West Indics. It was an ounced that the Admiralty regretted its inability to aid

pecuniarily the widow of Gen. Burgoyne. In the House of Commons, Viscount Enfield, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced the receipt of a cable dispatch from Earl De Grey, advising the Government that a treaty between the American and British Governments had been signed by the High Commission at Washington; but said he was unable to disclose its

Mr. Miall, member for Bradford, moved for the dis stablishment of the Church of England, and supported the motion in a speech of marked ability and great

The Right Hon. Henry Austin Bruce, Home Secretary. disputed the motion, that the disestablishment of the English Church was a corollary to that of the Church of Ireland, and expressed the opinion that the agitation of for 200 or 300 yards. Millions of feet of the loam crumthe question was untimely. Sir Roundell Palmer defended the Church of England from the assault of the member from Bradford, Mr. Edward Aldam Leatham, member for Hudders

field, advocated the resolution, and referred to the pros-perity of the Episcopal Church in America as an argument for the disestablishment of the Church of England. Mr. Disraell thought France, and not America, should be looked to for proper examples. He implored the House to disregard the advice of philosophers and doctrinaires, who were constantly assailing the Church. He believed a plebiscitum would confirm the Church in its position. Mr. Gladstone sustained the views of Mr. Dis raell, and brought forth fresh arguments in favor of the present Established Church. Upon a division of the House there was a majority of 285 against the resolution

GERMANY.

DEBATE ON THE ANNEXATION OF ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

BERLIN, Tuesday, May 9, 1871. The Reichstag is to-day in Committee depating the bill for the incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine into the German Empire. One article of the bill, which grants immediate German citizenship to the Alsaians and Lorrainers, has already been adopted.

ITALY.

PASSAGE OF THE PAPAL GUARANTIES BILL IN THE HOUSE.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, May 9, 1871. The Italian Chamber of Deputies has passed he Papal Guaranty bill, after agreeing to all the modifieations of the Senate.

ALGERIA.

THE INSURRECTION STILL SPREADING. LONDON, Tuesday, May 9, 1871.

A dispatch from Versailles says the insurrection in Algeria defies the efforts of the authorities, and is spreading to all parts of the Province. CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

ALARM ON THE ISTHMUS-THE REBELS THREAT-ENING PANAMA-TERRIBLE RAVAGES OF THE YELLOW FEVER AT BUENOS AYRES AND VAL-

PARAISO. ASPINWALL, May 6, via JAMAICA, 8.-Intelligence was received by a Danish man-of-war yesterday that the insurgent army is advancing toward Santiago e Veragnas. The insurgents also threasen Panama imacdiately, and great alarm prevails there. The Presient in a proclamation exhorts the troops to prepare for battle, and they have been furnished with the necessary supplies. The railroad depot has been delivered over to commander of the national troops for safe keeping. Peace Commissioners have started to confer with the rebels, and also the proper officers to reclaim the steamer Montijo and the prisoners on board. Herrara, the rebel commander has notified the United States Consul not to nterfere by sending the United States steamer Resaga for the recapture of the Montijo, because he says the United States officers will not be permitted to beard that

vessel, and he will " fight them to the biffer end." The Resica will leave the Isthmus of Darien on the 16th, and thenceforth the foreigners will be unprotected. All the foreign Consuls have addressed the President begging him to have the national troops remain for the protection of the lives and property of foreigners. The Government party in the State of Boyaca are likely to triumph over the revolutionists, who by their arbitrary icts have lost many adherents. A meeting has occurred at Cajarmarca, and soldiers have been sent to repress it

at Cajarmarca, and somers have been sent to repress it and arrest the ringleaders. Insurgents captured the City of Lims, the capital of Peru, on the 28th. By a collision on the Bella Vista Railroad one of the trains having 2.00 kegs of par-powders on board), one man was kolled, and many Advices from Buenos Ayres state that the deaths from

yellow fever average 250 daily. Five thousand persons died in five weeks. Sixty thousand persons have fied from the city. Advices from Valparaise to the 17th of April state that yellow fever is also making frightful response there.

April state that yellow fever is also making frightful ravages there.

A decree has been issued in Venezuela that all merchandise imported for New-Granada, and passing through Venezuela, shall pay the regular Venezuela dutles. There are rumors of fresh revolts circulating. It was supposed that an unimportant expedition, which left Caraccas and landed at Coro, was attacked by the Government troops, and that most of those belonging to it were captured. The remainder were dispersed.

A SPANISH STORY OF A CUBAN DEFEAT. HAVANA, May 9.—The insurgents laid a trap to capture or kill Valmaseda at Canto del Ambar-Cadero, while returning from Manzanillo, accompanied by only a few staff officers. The insurgents attempted first to la few staff officers. The insurgents attempted first to surprise the Spanish detachment of 25 men intrenched at the mouth of the Cauto. The lieutenant in command of the Spaniards saw the Cubans coming, and, divining their purpose, waited until they came close to his position, when several volleys were fired at them, killing over 50. The remainder retreated. The Cubans, defeated in the attempt to take the port, abandoned the plan against Gen. Valmaseda, who came later in, a little detained. Valmaseda promoted the lieutenant to a captaincy for his conduct.

SANTO DOMINGO. REVOLUTION IMMINENT-EXECUTION OF AN OFFICER-WHAT THE AMERICAN NAVAL VES-

SELS ARE DOING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, May 9.-A gentleman in high official station in this city to-day received a letter from a friend who has been spending several months in the Dominican Republic. The letter is dated at Santo Domingo

City, April 27, and the writer's standing is vouched for by the gentleman receiving the letter, who has freely acknowledged himself as in favor of annexation. In referring to public affairs, the writer says:

knowledged himself as in favor of annexation. In referring to public affairs, the site says:

The Dominican officials believe that annexation is dead, and are very despondent. I should not be at all surprised to see a general uprising against Bazz within a month. He executed a young man named Rodriguez Objio, on the 18th, under circumstances of peculiar atrocty. Objio, a talented young fellow, was accused of being Secretary to Gen. Gregorio Luperon, and ordered to be shot. The foreign Consuls interceded for him in a body, but in vain. Finally the American naval officers went in a body, and remonstrated strongly against the assassimation, and Bazz pledged himself to take no action till the Tybec arrived; but, regardless of this promise, he had Objio taken out on the 18th and publicly shot. After he was dead, two soldiers were ordered to place their muskets to his head and blow it off. His body was then refused to his friends, and thrown into a trench near the lighthouse where he was executed.

The small-pox is raging in Puerto Plata, and President Bazz has communicated the fact officially to the naval officers. Admiral Green of the Congress, at that time in this port, ordered the vessels of his squadron to hoist the Domnican flag at the fore of each ship, and have American flags at the fore of each ship, and have American flags at the fore of each ship, and have American flags at the fore of each ship, and have American flags at the fore of each ship, and have American flags at the fore of each ship, and have American flags at the fore of each ship, and have American flags at the fore of each ship, and have American flags at the fore of each ship, and have American flags at the fore of each ship, and have American flags at the fore of each ship, and have American flags at the fore of each ship, and have American flags at the fore of each ship, and have American flags at the fore of each ship, and have American flags at the fore of each ship, and have American flags at the fore of each ship, and have American fla

CABRAL AND LUPERON REORGANIZING THEIR FORCES.
[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH]

SANTO DOMINGO, April 24, via KINGSTON. famaica.-Cabral is reorganizing his bands. After his defeat he fell back on San Juan, and is now making preparations to march again on Baez's forces. Luperon is also reorganizing after his defeat. The bands under Cabral and Luperon are represented to be in an exceedingly demoralized condition.

THE OX-BOW BREAK.

GATHERING OF THE WATERS-INUNDATION OF A VALLEY-CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY-SPEEDY RESUMPTION OF NAVIGATION.
[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 9 .- The serenity as well as the industry of this inland metropolis has been somewhat disturbed by the untimely "break" in the Eric Canal some nine miles below the city. Friday night, two weeks ago, while the great channel swarmed with well-laden craft just set afloat for the Summer traffic, the high banks holding the water in a small lakelet called the "Ox-Bow" broke out suddenly, flooding the valley for miles on either hand, and threatening widespread ruin to the agricultural interests of the vicinity. It is openly asserted that the crevasse was started in the earth-wall by malicious design, and that this misfortune to the Spring trade is really the de liberate work of villainy. Be this as it may, the great viaduct which conveyed the canal directly across bled away, leaving a water front hundreds of yards wide pouring in a cataract down the valley. As the torrest wept through the gap, a luckless boat caught in the swirl, dashed through the break and down the valley ver the green fields and orchards, and finally lodged among the trees on the edge of the valley, never more to enter the canal. The Hon. Lewis Selye, ex-member of Congress from the Monroe District, and for some years conractor in charge of this division, set to work with an immense force of men, and is carrying the work forward with great rapidity. The preparations for the siege of a city could scarcely be more elaborate or extensive than the works erected and the forces employed upon this, the most disastrous interruption that ever be fel canal navigation. A force of something over 1,000 men, aided by 200 or 300 horses, is "pegging away" day and night, supervised by a triumvirate of independent authorities, who guard the interests of the State and check any effort at peculation. On the part of the people Chief Engineer Richmond keeps a vigilant eye upon the workers, while for "pure love" of the thing a young man by the name of Lord, sonlof a Senator from Monroe, keeps watch and ward. A representative of Mr. Selye also keeps careful reckening. The State has guarded its in-

watch and ward. A representative of Mr. Selye also keeps careful reckoning. The State has guarded its interests against too voracious contractors, by stipulating that the person who assumes the contract for keeping each of the canal divisions in good order shall suffer all expense that does not reach and exceed \$7,000; but above that the State opens its purse-strings and the contractor is reimbursed, whatever above the specified sum he has been compelled to pay out. Hence the system of espionage here. Mr. Selye is a Kepublican, and the rural flunkies of Tammany hanker for a chance to bring this disaster into the publical field as a blunder and "job" of the Republicans. The Messrs. Lord, it will be remembered, demolished a Republican majority of 1,500 in the Mouroc District, and showed a black count of 300 upon the other side. It is correctly reported that they imported from New-York arguments more potent than Democratic cloquence.

The Assembly, scattered on the green hills along the canal, is diverse in cliques and claus. As the work is in the agony and sweat of completion, the voung Lord is sues a high-sounding mandate vesting all authority in the Democratic junta of meddlers, and forbidding any action on the part of the contractor, saveby the approval of the junta. This, if operative, would have put the purse in the hands of Tammany, and given unlimited play for pickings and stealings, while Mr. Selye would have borne the odinin of the villainy. That gentleman very properly issued instant orders of reprisal, and the unhappy workmen were mgh going hungry by 100 implicit reliance on the edicts of the Lord junta. The promises of Mr. Lord were not as strong an argument as the rations of Mr. Selye, having satisfactorily demonstrated the truth of the apothegm that man is ruicd through his stomech, set his beginns to the work and manding preposterous wases, and attempted to interfere with those at work. The inclina were promptly summoned, and revolt were no less summarily suppressed last Thursday. Several of the wo

PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

Samuel R. Smith, a prominent bank officer, Retmood Va. resterday.

Prof. John S. Woodman of Dartmouth College The Grand Duchess Maria Ferdorowna, wife Carritch of Russia, gave both to a sen in St. Fefersburg

Henry Miller, an old resident of Cincinnati, her of H. Thane Miller, died yesterday of apoplery at Mount Authorn, Onice.

The President expects new to go to Long Brisish about the left of Just and to remain about two months. The last produced the common to Cultivarian tests the last profession of the common to Cultivarian tests the last of Expectation to its in the positive that has public detices will also take to so tas from Washington even slices.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE FISHERIES.

AMERICAN RIGHTS vs. DOMINION LAWS. BASIS OF THE AMERICAN CLAIMS - GREAT BRITAIN PUNISHES YANKEES FOR REBEL-LION BY STRIKING AT THE FISHERIES AMERICAN RIGHTS FULLY RECOGNIZED IN THE FIRST TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN-WHAT WE RELINQUISHED IN 1818-RECI-

[PROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9 .- Second only in

importance to the Alabama Claims, and similar once growing out of the late war, is the adjustment of the Fisheries Question, intrusted to the Joint High Commission, even when viewed either as a pecuniary question or in the light of its influence on future international law. The mode of adjusting this question is of primary moment if it removes the most dangerous cause of irrita tion and becomes a guaranty against a war, which, since 1852, has more than once been imminent. The control of the rich fishing grounds east of the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, and even the right to take fish there at all, have occasioned frequent international disputes almost continually since Columbus discovered the West ern World. The Biscayans and Normans were there as early as 1504; and in 1517, more than a century be-fore the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, at least 50 ships, chiefly French, were employed in the Newfound land flahery business. In 1577 the French alone had 150 flah ing vessels in American waters, and the interest became so great that it was placed under the protection of the Government. About 1645 England, with a display of selfish ness that has more than once marked her dealings with foreign powers, deemed the fishermen of France "formidable rivals of her own," though the former had scores of ships and hundreds of men in the business al most a century before the English flag was known in those waters. Out of this rivalry grew disputes a bloodshed, and finally long and distressing wars, which at length resulted in the expulsion of the French. brunt of all these battles was borne by the hardy New-England colonists, and on this fact was founded the right of American citizens to fish in Canadian waters; a right which, though often disputed, has family been recognized in every treaty that has been negotiated on the subject, and the value of which has ever been appreciated. New-England gave the Canadas to Great Britain, and with them the fisheries, which, in the words of a writer who treated of the subject more than a century ago, " were worth more than all Canada." THE REVOLUTION-ENGLAND'S FIRST BLOW AIMED AT THE

TANKER FISHERMEN. One of the first blows struck at New-England by the mother country as a punishment for rebellion in 1715, was an attack on the fisheries of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. The policy was to "starve these colonies into submission," and, as the trade arising from the cod-fishery alone furnished the New-Englanders nearly haif of their remittances to England in payment for British manufactured articles, Lord North moved "that leave be given to bring in a bill to restrain the trade and commerce of the Provinces of Massachusetts Bay and New-Hampshire, the Colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Island and Providence Planta, tion, in North America, to Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Islands in the West Indies; and to prohibit such Provinces and Colonies from carrying on any fishery on the banks of Newfoundland and other places therein to be mentioned," &c. And the patriots sought to return the blow in kind, for, previous to the treaty of alliance of 1778, a plan was submitted to the French Court to conquer Newfoundland, Canada, and Nova Scotia, with the design of dividing these colones between France and the United States; and thus, as the projectors hoped, to ruin the British fisheries, and, as a direct consequence, the British marine. The measure was submitted to Washington, disapproved by him, and finally abandoned.

No peace with Great Britain at first seemed possible, after the Revolution, which did not accord to Americans the right to fish on the Banks of Newfoundland, and the records of Congress between February and August, 1779. are full of earnest and protracted debates upon the subject. During one of the discussions on a proposition to open negotiations for peace, Mr. Gerry introduced the

First: That it is essential to the welfare of these United States that

North America, preserving inviolate the treaties between France and the said States.

Scood: That an explanatory article be prepared and sent to our MunisScood: That an explanatory article be prepared and sent to our Munisfield of the said of

were afterward withdrawn, as were also the the conditions enumerated above the ultimatum of a treaty of commerce. But Mr. Adams and his associate Commissioners were too patriotic to resign the rights of their countrymen, even though Congress lacked the firmness to demand them. A single extract from a speech made by Mr. Adams before the Commission will show his feeling in regard to the matter. A whole day had been spent in discussing the fishery question, and, in reply to the proposition of the British Commissioners to leave out treaty the word right, and insert in its place the term liberty, he spoke as follows in the most vehence.

the word. When God Almighty made the Banks of Newfoundland at 300 leagues distant from the people of America, and 600 leagues from those of France and England, did he not give as good a right to the former as to the latter! If Heaven in the creation gave a right, it is ours at least as much as yours. If occupation, use, and possession give a right, he have it as clearly as you. If war and blood and treasure give a right, ours is as good as yours. We have constantly been fighting in Canada, Cape Breton, and Nova Sestia for the determs of this fishery, and have expended beyond all proportion more than you. If, then, the right cannot be decied, why should it not be seeknowledged and put out out of dispute! Why should we leave room for illiterine fishermen to wrangle and chicane!"

THE LIBERAL PROVISIONS OF THE FIRST THEATY.

Every attempt to postpone the question or omit it from

Every attempt to postpone the question or omit it from the treaty was strenuously opposed by Mr. Adams, and he emphatically declared: "I will never put my hand to any articles without satisfaction about the fishery." The result was the following ample concessions in the third

This was all that any American could ask, more than we have ever been allowed to enjoy. And yet it was no more than our fathers could justly claim, and they considered their right to it as good as their right to the soil of Massachusetts or Virginia. Had their descendants planted themselves as firmly on this extreme ground as did the American Commissioners in 1783 and ever insisted on the original article, England would have benobliged to concede it as she did then. When, therefore, the Canadians, with injured nir, speak of the fisheries as theirs, and look upon the Yangees as trespusses, we reply that the fisheries were once ours as much as theirs; that independence was not the only result of the Revolution; it confirmed to us the right to fish everywhere " in the sea," and "on the coasts, buys, and creeks of all of His Britannic Majesty's deminions," the only restriction being that Americans were not allowed to dry and cure fish in the settled bays and creeks, if we have since rel quished any of those rights it has been in the interest of peace, or in exchange for what were deemed valuable

But, though England was obliged to yield the full claims of American fishermen, she did it with a bed grace and immediately set about devising means to make the rights thus allowed of the least possible value. The poorer qualities of the fish which New-Englanders took on the banks were exported to the Brit's' West India Islands, where they were exchanged for sugar, rum and molasses. There was no other market for these grades, and fishing could not be made profitable witho pertunity to sell them. On the other hand, New Englawas the best customer the British islanders had, and de pended on the fish to pay for the purchasers. Thus a trade was created which was profitable to both nation But, in July, 1783, an order in council was promuleased